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| | as cause and effect—the unhappiness caused by conscience—PAGF. the misery resulting from conflict between will and instinct—the appreciation of injustice. |
| | CHAPTER VIII |
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| | The distinction between suggested and original resolutions |

only the latter manifest spontaneity or freedeterminist denial of the existence of free-willarguments which appear to show that man possesses itits unusual strength in eccentric or original men-its function concerned not with invention but with choice, whether between methods of satisfying an impulse, or between different impulse<mark>s—t</mark>he struggle of temptation—the connection between spontaneity and the separateness of living individualsspontaneity **s** appears to be a universal attribute of Life.

CHAPTER IX

RECAPITULATION- - - - - - - 161

Organs derived from impulses, not impulses from evolution is the result of an impulse to change, quided, it may be, by environment, habit or imitat on individual development, activity and conduct are the products of a swarm impulses, controlled by directive instinct, or by reason, and habit-infinite possibilities of differences in innate strength. combination, or control, account for differences in the position and behaviour of individuals, and for varying conduct of the same individual—deceptiveness of our senses—fallibility
of our reason—apparent duality in Life and Nature—through much that seems confused, evolution has at least developed freedom, but at a heavy cost in degrading error the future—the extraordinary antagonism of our impulsesthey may be marshalled in two opposing ranks, representing, perhaps, the influence of Life and of Mattercorrespondence between Christian precept and the impulses attributed to the spirit of Life.

PART II: CONSTRAINING INFLUENCES

CHAPTER X

Difficulty of distinguishing between the effects of race,
environment and culture—racial peculiarities of feature—racial peculiarities of character—illustrations of their distinctiveness and persistence—typical characteristics of peoples

comparison of the Baltic and the Mediterranean peoples—the origin of racial peculiarities—their connection with en-